

Peredaran Obat Antibiotik Tanpa Resep Dokter dalam Rangka Pencegahan Resistensi Mikroba Ditinjau Berdasarkan Hukum Kesehatan (Analisis Putusan Nomor 105/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bjb) = Circulation of Antibiotic Drugs without a Doctor's Prescription in the Context of Prevention of Microbial Resistance Prevention of Microbial Resistance Reviewed Based on Health Law (Analysis of Decision Number 105/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bjb)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas peredaran antibiotik tanpa resep dokter atau dokter gigi sebagai upaya mencegah resistensi antimikroba yang mengancam kesehatan masyarakat. Penelitian menggunakan metode doktrinal dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif. Penggunaan antibiotik secara tidak rasional dapat memicu resistensi antimikroba, sehingga bakteri menjadi kebal terhadap pengobatan dan meningkatkan risiko komplikasi serius. Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaturan hukum terkait peredaran serta pengawasan antibiotik. Meskipun kebijakan mengenai penggunaan antibiotik telah tersedia, implementasi dan efektivitas pengawasan terhadap pengaturan tersebut masih lemah. Penjualan antibiotik tanpa resep dokter tetap menjadi permasalahan utama yang berkontribusi pada peningkatan kasus resistensi antimikroba. Melalui analisis Putusan Nomor 105/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bjb, ditemukan adanya praktik peredaran antibiotik tanpa resep dokter. Kasus tersebut menunjukkan penjualan antibiotik secara bebas oleh pihak yang tidak memiliki keahlian dan kewenangan, termasuk di warung yang bukan merupakan fasilitas pelayanan kefarmasian. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disarankan agar Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (BPOM), Kementerian Kesehatan, dinas kesehatan, serta aparat penegak hukum, termasuk kepolisian, memperkuat pengawasan dan pengaturan terhadap distribusi antibiotik. Pengawasan ini harus mencakup penjualan antibiotik di luar fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan untuk memastikan kepatuhan terhadap regulasi serta mencegah resistensi antimikroba yang dapat membahayakan kesehatan masyarakat.

.....This research discusses the circulation of antibiotics without a doctor or dentist's prescription as an effort to prevent antimicrobial resistance that threatens public health. The research uses doctrinal method with descriptive research type. The irrational use of antibiotics can trigger antimicrobial resistance, making bacteria resistant to treatment and increasing the risk of serious complications. This research analyses the legal arrangements related to the circulation and supervision of antibiotics. Although policies on antibiotic use are in place, the implementation and effectiveness of supervision are weak. The sale of antibiotics without a doctor's prescription remains a major problem that contributes to the increase in antimicrobial resistance cases. Through the analysis of Decision Number 105/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bjb, it was found that there was a practice of distributing antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. The case shows the free sale of antibiotics by parties who do not have the expertise and authority, including in stalls that are not pharmaceutical service facilities. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM), the Ministry of Health, the health department, and law enforcement officials, including the police, improve supervision and regulation of antibiotic distribution. This supervision should include the sale of antibiotics outside health care facilities to ensure compliance with regulations and

prevent antimicrobial resistance that can endanger public health.